

**POST JUDGMENT REMEDIES
INTERROGATORIES**

JD-CV-23 Rev. 4-05
Gen. Stat. §§ 52-321a, 52-351b, 52-352b,
52-361a, 52-361b, 52-400a, 52-400c

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT
SUPERIOR COURT**
www.jud.state.ct.us



COURT USE ONLY
POSTJRI



FORM JD-CV-23a MUST BE ATTACHED TO THIS FORM

<input type="checkbox"/> Judicial District	<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Session	<input type="checkbox"/> G.A. No. _____ AT	DOCKET NO.
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ADDRESS OF COURT (No., street, town, and zip code)

DATE OF JUDGMENT	ORIGINAL AMOUNT OF JUDGMENT	AMOUNT DUE THEREON
NAME OF JUDGMENT CREDITOR	OF (Street and town)	
NAME OF JUDGMENT DEBTOR	OF (Street and town)	

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON BELIEVED TO HAVE ASSETS OF JUDGMENT DEBTOR (If applicable)

DATE OF SERVICE OF INTERROGATORIES	NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON TO WHOM INTERROGATORIES SHALL BE RETURNED
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INSTRUCTIONS

JUDGMENT CREDITOR: Put an "X" in the box next to the questions to be answered on form JD-CV-23a attached hereto.

PERSON SERVED WITH INTERROGATORIES: Answer the questions indicated by "X" on form JD-CV-23a attached hereto. You must disclose assets of the judgment debtor up to an amount clearly sufficient to satisfy the judgment indicated by the "Amount Due Thereon" above. Place answers in space provided on form. If you need more room to answer these questions, use the space on the reverse side of form JD-CV-23a or attach additional sheets.

NOTICE

Neither the interrogatories themselves, notice thereof nor objections thereto shall be filed with the court.

The person served with these interrogatories must answer and return them within thirty days of the date of their service to the person named above.

If the person served with these interrogatories fails, within thirty days, to return a sufficient answer or disclose sufficient assets for execution, or on objection by that person to the interrogatories, the judgment creditor may move the court for such supplemental discovery orders as may be necessary to ensure disclosure including (1) an order for compliance with the interrogatories or (2) an order authorizing additional interrogatories. The judgment creditor may obtain discovery, including the taking of depositions, from any person served with interrogatories in accordance with procedures for discovery in civil actions without further order of the court. The court may order such additional discovery as justice requires. Failure to comply with a discovery order may subject the person served to being held in contempt of court. Attorney's fees may be allowed for counsel at a contempt hearing necessary to enforce such a court order and for counsel at any discovery hearing required because of the failure to answer these interrogatories.

NOTICE OF RIGHTS TO PERSON SERVED

1. Pursuant to Gen. Stat. § 52-351b, you must reveal information concerning the amount, nature and location of the judgment debtor's assets up to an amount clearly sufficient in value to ensure full satisfaction of the judgment with interests and costs.
2. Pursuant to subsection (d) of Gen. Stat. § 52-351b, any party from whom discovery is sought may apply to the court for protection from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression or undue burden or expense.
3. Certain personal property is exempt from execution. The following list is a description of common classes of property exempt from execution from a judgment debtor who is a natural person. (Gen. Stat. § 52-352b).
 - (a) Necessary apparel, bedding, foodstuffs, household furniture and appliances;
 - (b) Tools, books, instruments, farm animals and livestock feed which are necessary to the judgment debtor in the course of his or her occupation, or profession, farming operation or farming partnership;
 - (c) Public assistance payments and any wages earned by a public assistance recipient under an incentive earnings or similar program;
 - (d) Health and disability insurance payments;
 - (e) Health aids necessary to enable the judgment debtor to work or to sustain health;
 - (f) Worker's compensation, social security, veterans and unemployment benefits;
 - (g) Court approved payments for child support;

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- (h) Arms and military equipment, uniforms or musical instruments owned by any member of the militia or armed forces of the United States;
- (i) One motor vehicle to the value of one thousand five hundred dollars, provided such value shall be determined as the fair market value of the motor vehicle less the amount of all liens and security interests which encumber it;
- (j) Wedding and engagement rings;
- (k) Residential utility deposits for one residence and one residential security deposit;
- (l) Any assets or interests of a judgment debtor in, or payments received by the judgment debtor from, a plan or arrangement described in Gen. Stat. § 52-321a;
- (m) Alimony and support, other than child support, but only to the extent that wages are exempt from execution under Gen. Stat. § 52-361a;
- (n) An award under a crime reparations act;
- (o) All benefits allowed by any association of persons in this state towards the support of any of its members incapacitated by sickness or infirmity from attending to his usual business;
- (p) All moneys due the judgment debtor from any insurance company on any insurance policy issued on exempt property, to the same extent that the property was exempt;
- (q) Burial plot for the judgment debtor and his or her immediate family;
- (r) Irrevocable transfers of money to an account held by a bona fide nonprofit debt adjuster licensed pursuant to chapter 655 of the general statutes for the benefit of creditors of the judgment debtor;
- (s) Any interest of the judgment debtor in any property not to exceed in value one thousand dollars;
- (t) Any interest of the judgment debtor not to exceed in value four thousand dollars in any accrued dividend or interest under, or loan value of, any unmatured life insurance contract owned by the judgment debtor under which the insured is the judgment debtor or an individual of whom the judgment debtor is a dependent; and
- (u) The homestead of the judgment debtor to the value of seventy-five thousand dollars, or, in the case of a money judgment arising out of services provided at a hospital, to the value of one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars, provided value shall be determined as the fair market value of the real property less the amount of any statutory or consensual lien which encumbers it.